

THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY.
TIMES BUILDING.
TENTH AND BANK STREETS.
RICHMOND, VA.

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Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew in time. The next six months will be full of interest, and you should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.
Richmond, Va.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1131 RAIL STREET.

NEW YORK BUREAU, G. M. BRENNAN, MANAGER, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 100 STAMMOR STREET.

NORFOLK BUREAU, 5 BANK STREET.

LYNCHBURG BUREAU, 823 MAIN STREET.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. Peyton Cochran, superintendent of the public schools of Norfolk, died in Staunton. Captain John J. Gibbs, a prominent citizen of Norfolk, is dead. A Norfolk rapidly dispatching her negro vagrants to captives of oyster boats. The State Board of Agriculture is in session at Charlottesville. The address of the Burkeville Republican Convention committee will be distributed throughout the Fourth district. The Northern Neck Agricultural Association will hold their annual fair October 4th. Wise and Pollard spoke in King William.

GENERAL.

Mr. Cleveland will take up his place of residence in New York in the near future. Senator Mills, of Texas, is reported worse. It is reported that a movement is on foot in Brazil to make Dom Pedro's era a reported in New York City. It is rumored that the Carnegie Steel Company will shut down their big plant at Homestead. Mike McDonald was indicted for forgery in Chicago yesterday. Alderman Stewart Knell was yesterday elected Lord Mayor of London. The case against Commissioner Peck was continued at Albany yesterday. It is said that Andrew Carnegie is on his way to Pittsburgh to settle the Homestead strike.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill:

"It gives to the judge of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of persons to act as judges, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional district.)"

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace of the States. It gives to the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify when the people have elected to Congress."

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House."

"It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters."

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter."

"It provides for the payment of all the officers out of the Federal treasury, authorize the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election."

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

Called for the third time to represent the party of his choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, reflects the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be followed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give Rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every one of them."—General James B. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

OUR ART SUPPLEMENT NEXT SUNDAY

The Times will present to its subscribers next Sunday another great historical picture by Carl Gustav Hellquist, depicting the opprobrious entry into Stockholm in 1526 of Peder Sonnavater and Master Knut. The scene represents these men dressed in rags and wearing, the one a crown of straw, the other a mitre of birch bark, mounted on starving horses, and carried through Upsala to Stockholm in the Shrove-tide procession, amidst the jeers and insults of the devoted subjects of Gustav Vasa, against whom they had raised a rebellion in Dalsland, Sweden.

The artist, Hellquist, was born in Kungors in 1851, and distinguished himself early as a student in the Stockholm Academy, receiving a medal for one of his first pictures. He was in 1886 an instructor in the Academy of Berlin, and now resides in Munich.

This picture will be followed on Sunday, October 16th, by a splendid reproduction of one of D'Etille's great Franco-Prussian war scenes. All persons who wish to be certain of receiving these pictures and those which will follow them should place their names on the list of The Times subscribers.

After all the pros and cons of the Homestead case, all that the workmen can get out of it is that it proved conclusively that when the Republicans told them that protection protected wages they told anything but the truth.

THE EGG-TROWING INCIDENT.

A great deal has been said about the "egging" of Weaver and Lease, when these two Northern apostles of Third partyism recently visited Macon, Ga., on their tour of the South, and, as usual in such cases, the story has been greatly exaggerated. We first heard that Weaver and his traveling partner were overwhelmed with eggs that had gotten beyond the age of maturity, and that they had been violently assaulted by a riotous mob. It now turns out that the crowd which had gathered to hear them speak became very indignant at Weaver's appearance among them, and at length became unable to restrain their indignation, but that the only assault made upon the speakers was that some little boy threw an egg, which struck Mrs. Lease.

At first blush, it looked as if the crowd was a riotous one, and that they had acted badly, and The Times commented adversely upon their conduct. Since the truth has been told, however, and since it now turns out that the manifestation was against Weaver himself personally, we are greatly inclined to decidedly modify our former criticism.

It is evident now that the people of Macon had no intention of insulting Mrs. Lease, and that the sole object of their wrath was Weaver, and this not because he was a Third party man, nor because he was from the North, since time and again since the war they had quietly listened to Northern Radical speakers uttering sentiments directly hostile to the South, but because he was the man who, when clothed with a little brief authority over the people of Pulaski, Tennessee, had outraged their feelings, robbed and extorted money from them, and tyrannized over them in every way. In fact he acted towards the people of that place just as Ben Butler did towards those of New Orleans with the exception that he did not openly insult the Pulaski ladies as Butler did the ladies of New Orleans.

When a man with such a record, proved on him by affidavits of the most reliable character, comes South to tell Southern people how to vote, it is enough to excite their indignation. They have listened without any outbreak to many Northern Radical speakers, and can do so again, but when it comes to an insulter and tyrant who took pleasure in adding all he could whenever he had an opportunity to the miseries of the Southern people, then it is a different matter. And while we disapprove of anything like riot and lawlessness, yet when one with a record like that undertakes to teach the Southern people what they ought to do, it must not be wondered at if anger gets the better of reason. The Southerners are a gallant, patient, long-suffering people, but yet they are only human.

SHALL KOCH'S COMMA BACILLUS BE EXEMPTED?

We had about as well despair of perennial joys in life. Professor Koch explained and demonstrated to us a very acceptable theory of how cholera resulted from the comma bacillus fastening himself upon the lining of the stomach and boring holes through it, by which the watery particles of the blood oozed into the stomach, thus leaving the blood too thick to course through the arteries and veins, whence we died of asphyxia, and we thereupon had a very satisfactory explanation of cholera, which exhibited to us a malady that we were entirely capable of dealing with successfully. We knew where we were, because Koch told us it was so, and the situation being one easily dealt with, it was quite necessary it should be so, and we accordingly had it settled that it was so.

Now, however, comes the New York World with another of its special cables from abroad, giving deliberately into the business of overthrowing a condition of things that had already been settled and established to be the true case by Koch's declaration that it was so, and by our own acceptance of the declaration. The World publishes a special cable from its correspondent at Hamburg, in which that correspondent states that he has seen and talked with the learned Professor Von Pettenkofer, and that Von declares there is nothing in the comma bacillus proposition, and that if there is any bacillus in the case at all, it is one yet to be brought upon the stage by Von himself.

This is really too bad. It is not to be endured that when serious matters of this sort come to be settled and adjusted upon entirely intelligible and satisfactory bases, adventurous Dutchmen with unpronounceable names are to come along and overthrow the fixed order of things at their pleasure. At this rate we shall never get any diseases thoroughly in hand.

We have one source of redress, however. The World has already put up one job on us in the matter of foreign interviews in the Bismarck and Schiapereff affair, and we can very easily determine that the Von Pettenkofer interview was manufactured in the World's office in New York City, and thus retain cholera upon its true basis—the comma bacillus. In this event we can continue to treat the patient according to the Koch prescription, and, if he dies, so much the worse for the patient, but science will at least have been vindicated. We all here-by make known, therefore, that we will have the Koch cholera or none, and we utterly refuse the Von Pettenkofer brand. With the one we understand where we are, with the other we should be entirely at sea.

A Washington dispatch states that an apparent increase of nearly forty million dollars per year will be made in our export trade by regulations soon to be issued by the Treasury Department. The change will be made by enforcing a provision of law in the last Legislative Appropriation bill providing for full statistics of exports by rail. A large part of these exports have been lost from the official records through the failure to provide for returns by exporters such as are always required from shippers by sea. This will make our exports look much larger than usual, whether they are really so or not.

It is anti to be hoped that the New York "Anti-Snappers" will decide not to put a ticket in the field in opposition to Tammany. The New York Democracy are now apparently harmonious and united, and it would be a pity for anything to occur which would jeopardize that harmony. This is a time and a year when Democrats everywhere should pull together.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK ON THE HOME-STEAD STRIKE.

Chauncey F. Black, Esq., who has been Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and who is a leading lawyer in that State, has contributed an article to the Forum on the troubles at Homestead. In stating the case he uses the following language:

At Homestead the men were grievously discontented with certain new arrangements proposed by the company. They belonged to the "Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers," one of the most conservative of the labor organizations. The company refused to sign the scale presented by the association, but announced, instead, an arbitrary reduction of wages, on the ground that new machinery increased the earning power of the men, thus taking to itself all the advantage of invention and experience, while denying it to the other side. When the men came to remonstrate, through their usual committees and in their usual orderly manner, they were met with the ultimatum: "Accept the reduction, abandon your organization, and submit yourselves in every particular to the arrangements which our interests shall suggest and you may work in these mills, but upon no other terms whatever."

In Mr. Black's view a case is here stated in which justice was done to the workmen at Homestead. Now let us look at each allegation and see if either one by itself or all taken together constitute or constitute a case of injury to the men.

Carnegie was under no obligations to yield anything to the workmen because they were "grievously discontented with certain new arrangements," that he contemplated making. That is certain. He had the right to arrange concerning his own as he pleased. Nor did the fact that they belonged to the "Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers," which may be, as Mr. Black alleges, "one of the most conservative of the labor organizations," create any obligations on his part to yield anything to their "grievous discontent," with which he had nothing to do. So that these two elements of the case may be laid wholly on one side.

Did the company have the right to refuse to sign the scale presented by the Association? It seems to us this question is answered when we answer the further question, Has any employer the right to say what he will pay his employees, or must he pay them what they demand? If any employer may determine for himself what he will pay those whom he hires we see no reason why this right should be denied to Mr. Carnegie. So that we see nothing in this proposition that makes a grievance for the workmen.

Having refused to employ the men at the price for their labor which they demanded, Mr. Black says that Carnegie was actually cruel enough to announce to the men prices which he had arbitrarily fixed on in his own mind as the highest prices he could pay for their labor; and we cannot perceive that in pursuing this course Mr. Carnegie usurped a single function that was not his by right or denied to the men a single right that was theirs.

But, says Mr. Black, he based his action upon the ground that he had invested large amounts of his money in buying new machinery for his works, which greatly increased their earning capacity, and he proposed, though keeping the wages of the workmen as high as they were before the purchases of the new machinery, to take all the increased profits that that machinery produced to himself.

Now, for the life of us, we cannot see where Mr. Carnegie took anything in this that was not his due, or deprived the men of anything that was theirs. Employers do not usually spend their money to increase the producing capacity of their plants for the benefit of the employees, but for their own benefit, and the world at large quite justifies this practice in employers. If the employer keeps the wages of his employees as high after the purchase of the new machinery as they were before, they have nothing to complain of, and this we understand Mr. Carnegie did.

Mr. Black's next point in the indictment against Carnegie is that when the men respectfully remonstrated against his proposition, he announced it as his ultimatum. Well we have satisfied ourselves that he had a right to make the proposition, and we cannot see any difference between his saying he would do this and his saying it was all that he would do. As for the rhetoric that is used for stating the case, that, of course, is no more than leather and prunella. The question is did Mr. Carnegie have the right to come to the conclusion that he reached? If he did, consequences, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, "have nothing to do with the case."

On the whole we do not see how Mr. Black has made any case at all different from the ordinary one when an employer is willing to pay one price and the employee demands a higher price, whereupon, by common consent, the only thing for the parties to do is to separate, employer going his way and employee going his way.

THE DISPATCH AND THE COURTS.

The Dispatch has taken up the matter of usurpation by the courts. We would like the Dispatch's opinion upon this point. The Constitution of Virginia contains the following provisions:

"The whole number of members to which the State may at any time be entitled in the House of Representatives of the United States, shall be apportioned as nearly as may be amongst the several counties, cities and towns of the State according to their population."

"In the apportionment the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, which shall be formed respectively of contiguous counties, cities, and towns, be compact, and include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of population."

Now suppose a partisan Legislature in dictating the State should constitute District No. 1 of the counties of Frederick, Stafford, Norfolk, Pittsylvania, Alleghany, and Washington, with a population three times as great in these as in any other district. Does not the Dispatch believe the act would be an unconstitutional act?

And, if an election officer, being of that opinion, should refuse to proceed with the execution of the act, and voters should apply to the Court of Appeals for a mandamus to compel him to execute it, does not the Dispatch think the Court of Appeals would be right to refuse to compel him by mandamus to execute it, upon the ground that the act was repugnant to the Constitution? And if it did so, does the

Dispatch think the Court of Appeals would be guilty of a usurpation?

The walking delegate has been getting in some more of his work. We read that one of these officious and mischievous gentry walked into the office of the New York Staats Zeitung, and asked Mr. Ottendorfer, the editor, if he did not have some non-union men in his employ. That gentleman, so the Philadelphia Telegraph says, replied that he never interfered with the private affairs of his employees; that he did not know and did not care to know whether they belonged to the Typographical Union or not. The delegate then handed in the names of ten of the oldest hands on the paper, men whose average service had been over twenty-five years, and demanded that these men should be ordered to join the union under penalty of being discharged. Mr. Ottendorfer replied that such an invasion of the rights of his fellow-workmen on the Staats Zeitung would be utterly repugnant to his feelings and against his principles, and would never be considered for an instant. The delegate thereupon declared a strike against the office, and the members of the union at work there were compelled to leave. This order, however, proved an outrageous one that it had to be reconsidered, and the strike declared off, and the only ones who suffered by it were the union printers, who lost their wages for the time they were out.

Chairman Carter says he cannot tell from Mr. Cleveland's letter what he means. Chairman Carter must be unusually obtuse, because he does not want to understand. There are none so blind as those who do not wish to see. What Mr. Cleveland means, however, can be expressed in few words, so plainly that even Chairman Carter cannot fail to see it, and these are that he is opposed to everything that savors of Radicalism, with all that that name implies.

A NEW DEPOT.

An Elegant Building Just Completed at Newport News by the C and O. E. R. Co.

Ever mindful of the comfort and convenience of all its patrons, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has followed up its policy pursued at other stations by giving to its Newport News terminus a very handsome and commodious passenger station, with every modern appliance for the dispatch and accommodation of its large and increasing passenger traffic.

This station has been just thrown open to the traveling public, and I was sent yesterday, under the care of their energetic passenger agent, Mr. John D. Potts, to tell The Times readers what it looked like. The tall clock tower in the building first catches the eye of the traveler, from whichever way he approaches, seventy feet in height, with clock faces on four sides, illuminated by electricity from within, and regulated by the same sure and subtle fluid.

The station building is in size 120x90 feet in the Queen Anne style of architecture, with reception rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and a separate room for immigrants—all furnished with comfortable seats and settees, toilet and smoking rooms, restaurant, and on the higher floors the official rooms for the meeting of the railway officers. Here are the offices of the station agent and his corps of clerks, the telegraph offices, both of the railway and the Western Union Telegraph Company, in all which places for work, and work means work with a big, big "W" with them, their common-sense and cleanliness is concerned.

The doors are hung with tasteful portieres, the steps are covered with rubber to ensure quiet, and in every room are electric clocks, regulated with that in the tall clock tower. Electric lighting is the rule throughout, and the rooms are all done in white pine, with hard finish, with metallic ceiling of white. The official room is very handsomely furnished, with large table, chairs, all in antique oak and leather trimmings, and nickel plated cuspidors, the whole of which, as was everything in the Chesapeake and Ohio purchase nothing away from this city that can be had here.

Outside there are a graveled driveway, grass, enclosed fountains, and later flower-beds are to be added on all four sides. The view from the tower is a very extensive and beautiful one. The passenger platform is 300 feet long, with canopies on each side and the end for landing passengers. There are covered walkways on each side 15 feet high, making double the former capacity for transfer, which is now effected without a moment's delay.

There has just been completed a breakwater on the north side of these piers 400 feet long to protect them and enable landing to be made in stormy weather. This breakwater is built of logs treated with creosote to prevent their being destroyed by the teredo worm, which has been the drawback to their lengthy existence heretofore.

Other improvements of the company at that point, finished and progressing, are the raising of the dock of the coal pier eight feet, so that they can now accommodate the largest vessel afloat. In the month of August 100,000 tons of coal were handled here. The new pier, No. 4, is nearly completed. It is 650 feet long—just one-half of a mile—and 100 feet wide, double-decked, with six patent elevators for handling freight, capable of handling any size barrel or box, with lines of hose for fire. On the river end are two towers two stories high, 18 feet square, rising 25 feet above the roof, which is covered with asphalt and gravel.

This is the largest pier in the United States. Besides this are piers No. 5, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, a single-decker, and pier 6, 765 feet long and 150 feet wide, also a single-decker. From these piers the largest vessels, steam and sail, carry cargoes to all parts of the world.

In a word, the passenger and freight facilities at this growing young city are as perfect and extensive now as can be found anywhere. Mr. H. E. Parker is the company's agent at Newport News.

Rates to the Exposition.

During the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company will sell tickets to Richmond and return at the following rates from the points named below:

Tickets embrace coupon for one admission to the Exposition Grounds, one continuous passage in each direction, and must be stamped by the proper agent at the Exposition Grounds before being valid for return passage. From West Point, Va., \$1.75; Keyville, Va., \$2.85; Burkeville, Va., \$2.20; South Boston, Va., \$4.05; Danville, Va., \$5.10.

Rates from intermediate points in same proportion. Tickets will be sold from stations on the Virginia Midland division (Whittles to Alexandria, inclusive), to Orange, Charlottesville or Lynchburg and return, for this occasion, at one first-class fare for the round trip.

Dates of sale, October 4th to 20th; limit, returning, October 20, 1892.

The Police Court.

A number of citizens in the police court yesterday charged with failure to keep their premises in good sanitary condition were most of them discharged without fine on admonition and promise to immediately rectify the trouble. The following other cases were disposed of:

Charles Loath, disorderly in the street. Fined \$2.50.

Hester Fowler, Agnes Edwards, Rebecca Harris, Annie C. Bell, Jennie Banks and Cora Belle Fox, lighting in the street. Fined \$2.50 each and re-

quired surety of \$100 for their good behavior for thirty days.

Thomas Gaines (colored) and Rosa Gray (colored), for being disorderly on the street, were fined \$2.50 each and surety required for their good behavior.

A Cure for Cholera.

There is no use of any one suffering with the cholera when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can be procured. It will give relief in a few minutes and cure in a short time. I have tried it and know. W. H. Clinton, Helmetta, N. J. The epidemic at Helmetta was at first believed to be cholera, but subsequent investigation proved it to be a violent form of dysentery, almost as dangerous as cholera. This remedy was used there with great success. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 1007 East Main Street.

Our Art Supplement Next Sunday.

The Times will present to its subscribers next Sunday another great historical picture by Carl Gustav Hellquist, depicting the opprobrious entry into Stockholm in 1526 of Peder Sonnavater and Master Knut. The scene represents these men dressed in rags and wearing, the one a crown of straw and the other a mitre of birch bark, mounted on starving horses, and carried through Upsala to Stockholm in the Shrove-tide procession, amidst the jeers and insults of the devoted subjects of Gustav Vasa, against whom they had raised a rebellion in Dalsland, Sweden.

The artist, Hellquist, was born in Kungors in 1851, and distinguished himself early as a student in the Stockholm Academy, receiving a medal for one of his first pictures. He was in 1886 an instructor in the Academy of Berlin, and now resides in Munich.

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Injunction Granted.

Judge Lamb yesterday granted an injunction in the case of Craig against Preston, which had been prayed for, and James A. Moncreu was appointed receiver. The latter gave bond in the sum of \$10,000. The suit had been instituted to bring about a settlement of the affairs of the firm. Mr. Craig in his bill alleged that Mr. Preston is insolvent.

DRY GOODS, &c.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

TEMPLE

Dry Goods Store,

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

Business Hours, 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Remnant Clearing Day TO-DAY, FRIDAY, September 30th

The continued existence of this WEEKLY REMNANT CLEARING DAY is evidence of its popularity. It is now generally recognized as the

"ECONOMICAL SHOPPING DAY."

You appreciate it because "short lengths," "small lots," goods marked, soiled or mended in any way are offered without reference to cost, thereby enabling you to get just the article you need at about half price. We are satisfied to make the sacrifice, as by that means our several stores are kept always fresh and presentable. The benefits, therefore, are mutual.

Cloak Department.

Two Ladies' Tan Cloth Blazers, sizes 32 and 34, reduced from \$5 to \$3.50.

One Ladies' Black Jersey Cloth Jacket, bound in silk braid, size 32, reduced from \$7.50 to \$2.75.

One Ladies' Black Cheviot Cloth English Top Coat, short length, reduced from \$10 to \$2.75.

Three Children's Dark Striped Cheviot Cloth Cloaks, heavy weight, sizes 4, 6 and 8 years, reduced from \$5 to \$2.75.

One Child's Mixed Cheviot Dress, dark color, size 12 years, reduced from \$5 to \$4.75.

Three Children's Navy Cheviot Cloth Reefers, sizes 4, 6 and 10 years, reduced from \$4.50 to \$2.75.

Linen Department.

Fifty Remnants of All-White Crash Towels, sizes from 2 to 5 yards in length, 15c. to \$1 each.

Lace Department.

27-inch White Embroidered Flouncings, 20 lengths from 2 to 2 1/2 yards, just right for children's dresses, 25c. to \$1.00 per yard originally; remnant price, 20c. to \$1 a yard.

Hosiery Department.

Twelve pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose, mahogany shade, 8 1/2 and 9 inches, only 30c.; remnant price, 20c.

Glove Department.

Seven pairs Tan Chamisso Gloves, sizes 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2; were \$1, now 75c.

Two pairs 3-button Black Kid Gloves, size 6 1/2; were \$1.25, now \$1.

Two pairs Pearl Biarritz Gloves, black stitching, sizes 6 1/2 and 7 1/2; were \$1, now 75c.

Twelve pairs Gray and Brown Biarritz Gloves, sizes 6 1/2 and 7; were \$1, now 75c.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 AND 17 EAST BROAD.

Store closed Saturday. Opens Saturday night at 6:30.

The usual Friday and Saturday REMNANT DAYS are crowded into one. Every department has its short lots from the week's selling. We pay you liberally in Remnant Day offerings for helping us "clean house." Ten to one the short lot may be enough for your requirement. Read the list and see. Prices are hardly safe for comparison, for when we say "from \$2 to \$1, it means our two hundred cents' worth, which it is the ability of the big store to make more than you expect, is now going for one hundred cents. The real saving is above the apparent.

Wraps are doubtless of most interest to-day. These short lots must go out before the Opening Monday. More about the opening in Sunday's paper. As to wraps—

Five Braided Cases, full length, embroidered and headed, \$7 from \$12.50. Strictly the thing for fall.
Two, a 31 and a 36 of Camel's Hair Cloth, shawl from of Joulouff fur, satin lined. Were \$15.50, \$8 each.
Five, regular sizes, Brown and White English check, trimmed with water mink, the mink heads and pretty crocheted loops for catches. A slight imperfection in the weave makes them \$1.75 each instead of \$2. Handmade English Newton in dark tan, lined with satin. Redwood, tailor made; the hip seam adding to the elegance of fit. Were \$12.50, now \$7.
A 36-inch Rust, Bedford Cord, gray, trimmed in Astrakhan cloth, crocheted catches (this is the trade name); handsome \$10 from \$20.
A Tan Cloth, 36, untrimmed except creases, from \$7 from \$10.
Five Coats, American Mutton, sizes 32 to 38; your choice for \$2.50.
Three Double-Twist English Cheviot, brown mixture, bourette effects, two 30, one 32; \$7.50—which is taking \$2.00 off.
Two, 36 and 40, Black Minton, rolling collar of black fur, fur-edged to bottom, fur head loops, \$5; from \$10.00.

These stand for more. All but one lot of these were bought late last season; they are perfectly proper and are hard to tell from the new, most of them. But sly dealers make shy customers. We prefer to give you the simple truth, and they ought all to go to-day.